TXD006451090

NAME OF SMELTER: Gould, Inc.

LOCATION: Frisco, TX

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT: PA dated 12-05-83 completed by State 3012.

SITE INSPECTION: RCRA 3012 inspection is planned

OTHER INVESTIGATIONS: Crosby, Ernest C. and V. K. Argento "Environmental Concentrations of Lead and Cadmium in the Areas of Secondary Lead Smelters and a Battery Manufacturing Plant in Dallas, and Frisco, Texas," August 20, 1981.

Superfund Notification TXS1471
RCRA Notification TXD006451090

Tentative Disposition indicated investigative action needed.

Gould, Inc.

The PA performed by the State on 12-05-83 indicated that the company processes discarded batteries by recovering the lead and then manufactures lead oxide or sells the lead as a product. The wastes generated are sulfuric acid, emission control dust, battery cases and slag. There are some drum storage areas onsite also, but the contents are unknown. The operating practices of the company appear to be conducive to spillage and runoff problems. Based on these questionable practices, a site inspection is recommended to gain more information about the closed disposal areas and their impact on the groundwater, surface water, and soil in the area.

The study conducted by Crosby and Argento (August 1981) was a follow-up to a similar study done by these researchers in February. Whereas the earlier work focused on urban areas, this study investigated the presence in the environment of lead and cadmium in rural locations. Concentrations in the area of a secondary lead smelter (Gould, Inc.) and a battery manufacturing plant (ESB, Inc.) were the specific topic of this project. Additionally, emphasis was placed on sampling areas where children would most likely be exposed.

Soil samples were collected from front and back yards of private residences in areas downwind from secondary lead smelting operations and battery manufacturing plants. Samples of hot and cold tap water were also taken, in addition to dust wipes of refrigerator tops and window sills. A dust tray was also left at these homes for 28 days, after which the trays were analyzed for lead and cadmium dustfall.

Soil samples were also collected from parks, playgrounds, elementary school playgrounds and day care center playgrounds downwind from Gould and ESB. A similar sampling program was conducted at houses, parks, playgrounds, and elementary school playgrounds in a reference area with no known significant exposure to emissions from secondary lead smelter and battery manufacturing operations.

Lead in Soil

Except for the two samples taken close to Denton Drive, a major traffic artery, all soil lead values in the ESB and Gould areas were well below 1000 ppm.

Cadmium in Soil

Cadmium levels in soil were all very low.

Lead in 28 day Exposure Dust Trays

Dustfall values from the ESB area were twice that of the reference area. Dustfall from the Gould area were six times that of the reference area and approached the levels found from smelters located in urbanized areas (RSR, Dixie/NL).

Lead and Cadmium in House Tap Water

Lead and cadmium levels were very low but higher concentrations of these metals were found in hot water.